

S/169/63/000/002/012/127
D263/D207

AUTHOR: Karimova, G. U.

TITLE: Some results of ozone observations in the Arctic in 1958

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 13, abstract 2B106 (In collection: Atmosfern. ozon, M., Mosk. un-t, 1961, 32-41 (summary in Eng.))

TEXT: Ozonometric observations were carried out on Dickson and Kheys Islands in 1957 and on a drifting station C7-6 (SP-6) in 1958. On Kheys island and on SP-6 the observations were carried out with the aid of an ozonometer evolved by the Tsentralnaya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerologic Observatory), possessing glass light filters; on Dickson island a spectrophotometer with a diffraction grating was used. All instruments were checked against Dobson's spectrophotometer. The annual variation of ozone concentration in the Arctic is fairly clear; the overall content decreases from April to August by 44% on station SP-6,

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Some results of ozone ...

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and by 30% on Dickson island (this change is 21% in Voyeykov). In comparison with Voyeykov, the Arctic ozone is higher in April and lower in August. The spring ozone maximum is observed northwards of 80° latitude. In April, the correlation coefficients of ozone content and air temperature possess large negative values on Kheys island and SP-6 at a height of 6 km, decrease at 9 km, and at 15 km are small but still negative. The latter values are higher in the summer. The day-to-day variations of the general ozone content are greatest on Kheys island. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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L 21769-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AT6012641

SOURCE CODE: UR/3174/65/000/053/0015/0017

AUTHOR: Dolgin, I. M. (Doctor of geographical sciences); Karimova, G. U. (Junior scientific worker)

ORG: Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute (Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut)

TITLE: Mother of pearl clouds in auroras

SOURCE: Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955- Informatsionnyy byulleten', no. 53, 1965, 15-17

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric cloud, wind velocity, stratosphere, troposphere

ABSTRACT: In form mother of pearl clouds are similar to lenticular clouds and have a somewhat undulating structure. It is postulated that they are formed in air waves over high mountains. Their study is important for determining the velocity of air movement in the middle stratosphere and the transfer of water vapor from the troposphere into the stratosphere. There is basis for assuming that the appearance of mother of pearl clouds is possible at relatively low temperatures (below -80°). Most observations have been made in the Arctic. Humidities in the Arctic and in Antarctica are approximately identical, but stratospheric air temperature in Antarctica in winter is lower than in the Arctic. It therefore is assumed that in Antarctica mother of pearl clouds should appear more frequently than in the Arctic. The majority of such obser-

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L 21769-66

ACC NR: AT6012641

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vations in Antarctica have been made late in winter when stratospheric temperature was lowest. Taking into account the importance of investigation of these clouds and that their appearance is most probable in Antarctica, it is recommended that future expeditions should increase attention to this phenomenon. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: 25Jan65 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

ULR

KARIMOVA, G.U.

Stratification of atmosphere on days with the stratus in the low
layer. Trudy AANII 239:75-84 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Russia, Northern--Atmosphere) (Russia, Northern--Clouds)

DOLGIN, I.M., doktor geogr. nauk; KARIMOVA, G.U., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik

Nacreous clouds in the polar countries. Inform. biul. Sov.
antark. eksp. no. 53:15-17 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut. Submitted January 25, 1965.

VOSKRESENSKIY, A.I.; KARIMOVA, G.U.

Frequency and amount of the lower, middle and upper cloud
layers in the Arctic during the International Geophysical
Year and the year of the International Geophysical Coopera-
tion. Trudy AANII 266:66-89 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

BERDENNIKOVA, S.P.; KARIMOVA, I.I.

Oak pests in arboreta and their control by the use of
aerosols. Biol.Glav.bot.sada no.32:80-96 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(Moscow Province--Oak--Diseases and pests) (Aerosols)

L 21236-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6003816

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/001/0290/0283

AUTHORS: Karimova, I. Z.; Sondayevskiy, V. P.; Stafeyev, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Negative photoconductivity of gold-doped germanium in strong electric fields

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 1, 1966, 280-283

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, semiconductor conductivity, photoconductivity, electron energy level, volt ampere characteristic

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the properties of n-type germanium doped with gold, in which the 0.2 ev level was partially filled with electrons of the compensating donor impurity. The purpose of the study was to assess the influence of the degree of filling of the 0.2 ev gold level on the dependence of the current on the electric field intensity. The appearance of the negative resistance was monitored by watching the change of the dc component of the current on an oscilloscope screen. The dark current of the sample remained practically

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ACC NR: AP6003816

constant in fields 1 to 3 kv/cm, this being attributed to saturation of the electron drift velocity. The current began to increase at intensities of about 4.4 kv/cm, accompanied by decrease in the sample voltage. The sharp increase in the current and the negative resistance (of S type) can be explained by assuming injection of minority carriers from the surface. Two sections of negative differential resistance of N type are observed at fields from 4.5 to 4.7 kv/cm, but not for all samples. The two sections of negative resistance are possibly due to the inhomogeneity of the field in the sample. The further behavior of the curve (increase of current and decrease of sample voltage) is connected with minority-carrier injection. Light increases the current at low field intensities (compared with the dark value), and decreases it at high intensities. This negative photoconductivity can be explained by assuming that electrons produced by the light used towards the surface and eliminate the inverse layer on it. This stops the injection of the holes from the surface and eliminates the increase in current due to the hole injection. The absorption of the light is proportional to the concentration of the electrons at the 0.2 ev level. As soon as the electrons become captured by the ionized

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ACC NR: AP6003816

gold centers in the strong field, the absorption of light decreases, so that the concentration of the electrons in the conduction band remains practically constant. This explains the absence of negative resistance regions of N type on the characteristics obtained during illumination. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Aug65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card

3/3 *AK*

L 12904-63 EMP(q)/BWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD RDM/JD 60
 ACCESSION NR: AT3002989 8/2927/62/000/000/0105/0111 59
 AUTHOR: Geller, I. Kh.; Zangol'nikova, Ye. G.; Karageorgiy-Alkalayev, P. M.;
 Karimova, I. Z.; Muryagin, V. I.; Nechayeva, R. Ye.
 TITLE: Analyzing certain characteristics of selenium rectifiers [Report of the
 All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Devices held in Tashkent from 2 to 7
 October 1961]
 SOURCE: Elektronno-dy*rochry*ye perekhody* v poluprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo
 AN UzSSR, 1962, 105-111
 TOPIC TAGS: AVS selenium rectifier, TVS selenium rectifier, selenium rectifier
 current-voltage, selenium rectifier capacitance, selenium rectifier
 ABSTRACT: Experimental data on AVS and TVS selenium rectifiers is compared with
 theoretical considerations. Current-voltage and capacitance characteristics of
 these types were determined within -120 +160C range. It was found that the
 diffusion potential decreases linearly as the temperature increases which agrees
 well with some published theoretical data. Reverse current-voltage
 characteristics determined experimentally, with various temperatures as
 parameters, showed that they represent different exponential functions; the
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L 12904-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3002989

latter depend on the temperature, not on the type of rectifier alone as was supposed in earlier published works. Differential resistance and capacitance of the above rectifiers were measured within a broad range of temperatures. Forward and reverse current-voltage characteristics, a diffusion-potential-temperature curve, and capacitance-voltage relations are given in the article, as well as interpretations of the physical phenomena involved. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 formula, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences SSSR); Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (Academy of Sciences UzSSR) Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 15May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 001

Cord 2/2

KARIMOVA, K.K.

Oxygen therapy of trichocephaliasis in Tajikistan. Zdrav. Tadzh.
7 no.4:50-52 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(TAJIKISTAN--TRICHOCEPHALIASIS)
(OXYGEN--THERAPEUTIC USE)

KARIMOVA, K.K.

Ascariasis in Stalinabad. Zdrav. Tadzh. 8 no.1:36-38 '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Stalinabadskogo Instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny.
(STALINABAD---ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS)

16.6100

69469

AUTHOR: Karimova, Kh. Kh.

S/055/59/000/05/001/020

TITLE: On Geodesic Flows in Three-dimensional Spaces With Variable Negative Curvature

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1959, No. 5, pp. 3-14

TEXT: In (Ref. 1) there are investigated geodesic flows in n -dimensional manifolds of constant negative curvature and in two-dimensional manifolds of variable negative curvature. The author uses the methods of (Ref. 1) and investigates the three-dimensional case with variable negative curvature. It is shown that, if the manifold M belongs to the second class, all geodesic rays beginning in the point $q_0 \in M$ go to infinity with possible exception of geodesics, the directions of which form a set of measure zero. If M belongs to the first class, then the geodesic flow is ergodic in the phase space.

There are 5 references: 2 Soviet, 1 American, 1 German and 1 French.

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1955

Card 1/1

LIDSKIY, Viktor Borisovich; OVSYANNIKOV, Lev Vasil'yevich; TULAYKOV, Anatoliy Nikolayevich; SHABUNIN, Mikhail Ivanovich. Prinimali uchastiye: ABRAMOV, A.A.; BOCHER, I.A.; YEVGRAFOV, M.A.; ZYKOV, A.A.; KARABEGOV, V.I.; KARIMOVA, Kh.Kh.; KUDRYAVTSEV, L.D.; KUTASOV, A.D.; SHURA-BURA, M.R.; SHCHEGLOV, M.P. SOLODKOV, V.A., red.; KRYUCHKOVA, V.N., tekhn.red.

[Problems in elementary mathematics] Zadachi po elementarnoi matematike. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1960. 463 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Mathematics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

KARIMOVA, Kh.Kh. kand.fiziko-matem.nauk

Some varieties of negative curvature. Trudy MFTI no.9:128-143
'62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Curvature)

KARIMOVA, K.

Increasing the sensitivity of ammonia in pregnancy reaction tests. Zdrav. Kazakh. 22 no.5:26-28 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva-ginekologii lechebnogo fakul'teta
(zav. - prof. K.D. Utegenova) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PREGNANCY--SIGNS AND DIAGNOSIS)

L 21855-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m) RM

ACC NR: AP6012655

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/002/0370/0372

AUTHOR: Imayev, M. G.; Karimova, K. N.ORG: Bashkir State University (Bashkirskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)TITLE: Study of certain chemical properties of tri (4-ter-amyphenyl)- and tri (2, 4-di-ter-amyphenyl) phosphites ~~1.1.1.1~~

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 2, 1965, 370-372

TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphorous compound, organic synthetic process, hydrolysis, copper compound, chloride

ABSTRACT: Tri(4-ter-amyphenyl)- and tri (2, 4-di-ter-amyphenyl) phosphites were first synthesized by the reaction of the corresponding 4-ter-amy- and 2, 4-di-ter-amyphenols with phosphorus trichloride. Several chemical properties of these compounds are presented. The authors investigated the addition reaction of cuprous chloride, the Arbuzov rearrangement in the presence of methyl iodide, hydrolysis to diarylphosphites, and the addition of sulfur to form the corresponding diarylthiophosphates. Five compounds not described in the literature were synthesized and identified. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 12Oct63 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 net

UDC: 546.183+546.56+546.185'221.13

KARIMOVA, K. N. (Dushanbe)

"reduction of the infection of the population of Dushanbe with ascaridosis".

Report presented at the Scientific Conference of the Dushanbe Inst. of Epidemiology, Hygiene, Bacteriology, Virology and Parasitology, held in Dushanbe, December 1962, (Zdravookhraneniye Tadzhikistana, Dushanbe, No. 3, 1963 pp 40-41).

KARIMOVA, L.F.

Results of dispensary service for children with the nonparalytic form of poliomyelitis. Ortop.travm.i protez. 21 no.4:54-56 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz nauchno-issledovatel'skogo detskogo ortopedicheskogo instituta im. G.I. Turnera (dir. - prof. M.N. Goncharova).
(POLIOMYELITIS)

KARIMOVA, L. F., CAND MED SCI, "DISPENSARY SERVICE FOR PATIENTS WHO HAD POLIOMYELITIS IN 1955-1956 IN LENINGRAD." LENINGRAD, 1961. (FIRST LENINGRAD MED INST IMENI ^CAKAD I. P. PAVLOV). (KL-DV, 11-61, 228).

-255-

KARIMOVA, M.

Mistresses of their destiny. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.5:9-10
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Soveta Ministrov Tadzhikskoy SSR,
chlen Tadzhikskogo komiteta profsoyuza rabotnikov prosveshcheniya,
vysshey shkoly i nauchnykh uchrezhdeniy.
(Tajikistan--Women--Employment)

ARIFOV, U.A., akademik; KHADZHIMUKHAMEDOV, Kh.Kh.; SOKOLOV, A.P.; KARIMOVA, M.

Thermionic secondary emission of alkali ions injected in targets
of different densities. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. fiz.-mat. nauk no.6:
44-46 '61. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSSR.

KARIMOVA, M.M.; Primala uchastiye: TRUBNIKOVA, R.S., studentka

Selectivity in the extinction of the orientation reflex to
sound stimuli in dogs during natural and nembatal sleep.
Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 11 no.6:1065-1073 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Chair of Higher Nervous Activity, Moscow University.
(SLEEP) (PENTOBARBITOL)
(BRAIN--LOCALIZATION OF FUNCTION)
(REFLEXES)

KARIMOVA, M.M.

"Selectivity of extinction of an orienting response to tone stimuli in dogs in natural, Nembutal-induced, and Urethane-induced sleep."

Report submitted, but not presented at the 22nd International
Congress of Physiological Sciences.
Leiden, the Netherlands 10-17 Sep 1962

KARIMOVA, N. M.

"Effect of the Removal of Chromafin Tissue From the Suprarenal Glands on the Higher Nervous Activity of Dogs With Different Types of Nervous Systems." Cand Biol Sci, Kazan' State U, Kazan', 1954. (RZhBiol, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

KARIMOVA, M.M.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.11/5 Physiology, etc. May 58

2240. CHANGES OF HIGHER NERVOUS ACTIVITY AFTER REMOVAL OF THE ADRENAL MEDULLA IN DOGS WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM (Russian text) - Karimova M. M. - Z. VYSC. NERV. DEJATEL. 1956, 6/3 (415-425) Graphs 1 Tables 4

Removal of the chromaffin tissue of the adrenals is followed by a diminution of the adrenaline level and a disturbance of normal chemism leading to changes of higher nervous function. This is mainly manifested by a weakening of the inner inhibition, which is most marked in extreme types - i. e. irritable and inhibitory types - and least marked in strong and balanced types. The process of excitation is also changed. In dogs of a weak type it is weakened immediately after the operation, in dogs of a strong type it is first increased and after a month decreased. The unconditioned salivation is increased from 9 to 10 days after the operation, in the 3rd month by 20-21%.

Bajer - Brno

Kazan' Affil' AS USSR

KARIMOVA, M.M.

Conditioned reflex characteristics of the auditory analyser in turtles
[with summary in English]. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 8 no.1:103-108
Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
auditory in turtles (Rus)

KARIMOVA, M.M.; BOWDEN D.M. [Bowden, D.M.], SOKOLOV, Ye.N.

Extinction of the orientation reaction following a circular
cutting and removal of the auditory cortex. Zhur. vys. nerv.
deiat. 14 no.3:459-467 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Chair of Physiology of Higher Nervous Activity, Moscow
University, and Stanford University, U.S.A.

BCUEN, D. [Bowden, D.]; SOKOLOV, Ye.N.; KARIMOVA, M.M.

Selective extinction of the orientation reflex to complex
acoustic multimodal stimuli. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 14
no. 4:608-617 J1-1g '64. (MIRA 17:12)

L. Lomonosov University, Moscow, and Stanford University,
U.S.A.

ACCESSION NR: A24044433

S/0247/64/014/004/0608/0617

AUTHOR: Boudan, D.; Sokolov, Ye. N.; Karimova, M. M.

TITLE: Selective extinction of orienting reflex to complex acoustic and multimodal stimuli

SOURCE: Zhurnal vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti, V. 14, no. 4, 1964, 608-617

TOPIC TAGS: orienting reflex, acoustic stimulation, multimodal stimulation, orienting response, nervous modal, auditory cortex, acoustic analyser

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the orienting response of dogs to complex stimuli after circular cutting or ablation of the auditory cortex. Electrodes were implanted in the auditory and motor cortex, the reticular system of the midbrain, and the thalamus. Respiration was recorded simultaneously with the obtaining of an electromyogram of the ear. The ability to discriminate complex stimuli was estimated by the appearance of an orienting response when a component of

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ACCESSION NR: AP404433

the complex was changed (or omitted), after preliminary extinction of the reflex of orientation to the complex stimulus. It was found that the "nervous model of the stimulus" involves integration of complex stimuli addressed to one or several analysers. This sensory integration is not precluded by circular cutting of the auditory cortex. Ablation of the main part of the auditory cortex disturbs the discrimination of acoustic stimuli which differ by the sequence of components. It is assumed that the "nucleus" of the cortical part of the acoustic analyser is responsible for the differentiation of acoustic complexes and that the transcortical connections are not involved in the formation of multi-modal complexes. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University); Stanfordskiy universitet, SSHA (Stanford University, SSHA)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: APA044433

SUB CODE: LS

SUBMITTED: 040c263

NO REF SOV: 011

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

KARIMOVA, M.M.

Study of the time of reaction and attention in workers on large
electronic computers. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 15 no.5:937-939
S-O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN
SSSR, Moskva.

KARIMOVA, O. A.

Effect of estrogens on the excretion of 17-ketosteroids in the
menopause. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.6:30-33 Je '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz endokrinologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. ~ prof. Ye. I.
Kvater) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(STEROIDS) (ESTROGENS) (MENOPAUSE)

ACCESSION NO: AP4013022

S/0166/63/000/006/0035/0039

AUTHORS: Azimov, S. A.; Karimova, R.; Lozhkin, O. V.

TITLE: Angular correlation of fragments and light particles in nuclear splitting

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1963, 35-39

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear splitting, nuclear fragment, nuclear emulsion, angular correlation

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the experimental angular correlation of the products of nuclear splitting in which compound particles (fragments) are formed. Such correlation of protons and alpha-particles with fragments is a consequence of several hypothesized mechanisms of the fragmentation process. An earlier study, using 660 Mev and 9 Gamma ev protons interacting with Ag and Br nuclei, gave uncertain results. In this work, nuclear emulsions of the type P-9ch were irradiated by 660 Mev protons in the phasotron LYaP-OIYaI. The observed angular distribution of fragments, protons, and alpha-particles with respect to the direction of the incident protons is compared with Monte Carlo computations of the angular correlation in the laboratory coordinate system, assuming independent random emission of fragments and light particles. The agreement is sufficiently good to

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ACCESSION NO: AP4013022

justify the conclusion that a purely random angular distribution is observed for both slow and fast fragments (measured in terms of track length, $R: 15\mu \leq R < 80\mu$ and $R \geq 80\mu$ respectively). From the observations it is deduced that, in the process of fragmentation of Ag and Br nuclei, protons and alpha-particles are emitted in the fragmentation process rather than being produced later from the decay of excited fragments. Hence, it is further concluded that relatively stable fragments with $z=4-9$ are formed with large probability in the splitting of Ag and Br nuclei. Orig. art. has: 5 diagrams and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Aug63

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4013023

S/0166/63/000/006/0040/0045

AUTHORS: Azimov, S. A.; Gorichev, P. A.; Karimova, R.

TITLE: Multiple production of fragments at incident proton energies of 660 Mev

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1963, 40-45

TOPIC TAGS: proton, fragment production, neutron energy, phasotron, solid angle distribution, angular correlation, alpha particle

ABSTRACT: A study has been made to verify the hypothesis concerning the simultaneous incidence of two slow (Group I) and noncoincident slow and fast fragments (Group II) in a single split at 660 Mev incident proton energies. The angular correlations between two fragments on the incident neutron energies were also determined. A P-9ch emulsified lamina was irradiated by the exit beam of phasotron OIYaI protons at 660 Mev energies. The characteristics of 184 splits with double fragments and 17 with triples are tabulated. The cosine of the solid angle distribution between two fragments for group I and group II is represented graphically. In group II no intermediate dispersion angle exists for the two fragments. For group II $N_{\phi} = 2$, the slow and fast fragment pair has an angular distribution similar to that of a single fragment. No change is observed in the angular

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ACCESSION NR: AP4013023

correlation with change in the incident proton energy. Figure 1 (see Enclosure) shows the angular distribution between fragment track projections and the residual nucleus for $N_{\phi} = 1$; group I, $N_{\phi} = 2$; and group II, $N_{\phi} = 2$. Also included are the energy spectra of the α -particles in the split for 0, 1, and 2 fragment production. The results show that simultaneous ejection of two or three fragments is entirely probable. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Aug63

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GP

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4038420

S/0166/64/000/002/0050/0055

AUTHOR: Azimov, S. A.; Gorichev, P. A.; Karimova, R.; Lozhkin, O. V.

TITLE: Angular correlations of fragments and light particles with residual nuclei

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1964, 50-55

TOPIC TAGS: fragmentation, light particle, residual nuclei, heavy fragment, proton, alpha particle, neutron, nuclear cascade, nucleon

ABSTRACT: The problem of associating large numbers of nucleons into comparatively stable substructures in heavy nuclei aroused interest in the mechanism of fragmentation. The main purpose was to find more precise data for the calculation of angular correlations and to obtain additional experimental facts with respect to the angular correlation of fragments in which $Z \geq 4$, α -particles and protons containing residual nuclei. By using P-9 ch type of nuclear emulsion, the authors were able to measure the characteristics of recoil nuclei in great detail. The mean sensitivity of this emulsion is $E_{pmax} \approx 40$ MeV. The emulsion was bombarded with 660 MeV protons using the phasotrone at the laboratory of nuclear problems OIYaI. The authors concluded that the fact that angular correlation of protons and α -particles with residual

Card 1/2

SEMUKHINA, M.; KARIMOVA, R., inzh. po tekhnicheskoy informatsii

The group implants love toward labor. Sots. trud 8 no.12:
51-56 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda Balashikhinskoy tonkosukonnoy
fabriki (for Semukhina).

AL'TSHULER, S.A., red.; KOZYREVA, B.M., red.; KARIMOVA, R.A., red.

[Paramagnetic resonance; papers delivered at the Conference
on Paramagnetic Resonance] Paramagnitnyi rezonans; doklady.
Kazan' Izd-vo Kazanskogo univ., 1960. 209 p.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Soveshchaniye po paramagnitnomu rezonansu, Kazan', 1959.
(Paramagnetic resonance and relaxation)

GORDON, E.N.; KARIMOVA, R.F.

Hypotensive and some other properties of the herbage of the
periwinkle Vinca minor. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR. 19 no.5:91-95
My '63. (Mina 17:7)

KARIMOVA, R. F.

Dissertation: "The Pharmacodynamics of Preparations of the Asstia Burdock Growing in Kazakhstan." Cand med Sci, Kazakh State Medical Institute, Alma-Ata, 1954.
(Referativnyi Zhurnal--Khimiya, No 10, Moscow, May 54)

JO: SLM 318, 23 Dec 1954

82407

S/056/60/038/03/05/033
BC06/BO14

24.6810

AUTHORS:

Azimov, S. A., Gulyamov, U. G., Karimova, R.,
Rakhimbayev, B. G.

TITLE:

Anomalous Decays of Hyperfragments //

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,
Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 697-702

TEXT: In recent years particles have been detected in the decay of hyper-fragments the masses of which corresponded to the K-meson mass within the limits of error. The authors subjected one emulsion chamber to cosmic radiation in the stratosphere, while another was bombarded with $4.5 \cdot 10^9$ -ev pions; three such decay events were recorded, one of them already described in Ref. 4 and the others in the article under review. The two cases under consideration were found in the pion-bombarded chamber which contained emulsions of the type Ilford G-5. Altogether, 60,000 stars with $N_h \geq 8$ were recorded. Case 1: Fig. 1 shows a ²⁷ microphotograph. The primary star was of the type $18 + 27$, the particle F departing from it (path length of 101 μ) ✓

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S2407

Anomalous Decays of Hyperfragments

S/056/60/038/03/05/035
B006/B014

decayed into two particles the charges of which were $(8 \pm 2) e$. The ranges of these particles (1 and 2) were $(61 \pm 0.4)\mu$ and $(9362 \pm 122)\mu$, the angle between them was $83^{\circ}50' \pm 1^{\circ}20'$. Track 1 was attributed to an α -particle, and the mass of particle 2 was investigated by using two methods, i.e., the range-scattering method and the range-ionization method. The masses found by these methods were the following: $(856 \pm 167)m_e$ and $(990 \pm 120)m_e$. Assuming that particle 2 be a K-meson it would have an energy of $(38.3 \pm 0.3) \text{ Mev}$ and a momentum of $(197.6 \pm 1.4) \text{ Mev/c}$. The decay modes of the F-particle are considered to be the most likely ones:

$C_6^{14} \rightarrow He_2^3 + K^- + n + B_5^{10}$ and $O_8^{18} \rightarrow He_2^3 + K^- + n + N_7^{14}$. Case 2: The primary star was of the type $19 + 3\pi$; a particle F departed from it which, after having attained 28μ , decayed into the charged particles 1 and 2. The F-track has two breaks; the tracks 1 and 2 had a range of $(465 \pm 8)\mu$ and $(13640 \pm 170)\mu$, the angle between them was $141^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}30'$. The mass of particle 2 was determined by 4 different methods, and the following masses were obtained: $(801 \pm 143)m_e$ by grain counting, $(1170 \pm 120)m_e$ from the density of breaks, $(986 \pm 132)m_e$ - by the method of constant deviations, and $(764 \pm 170)m_e$ - by

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82407

Anomalous Decays of Hyperfragments

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the method of the "constant cell". The following decay mode is considered probable: $H_1^4 \rightarrow He_2^3 + K^- + n + Q$. The individual methods are discussed. In order to find out whether the deviations of the measured mass values of the proton mass (in measurements by the range-scattering and the range-ionization methods) are interrelated, the mass distributions were studied. Fig. 3 shows the particle mass distribution measured by the $[K, R]$ method for particles whose masses are larger than the proton mass, as determined by the $[E, R]$ method; Fig. 4 represents the distribution for particles whose masses are smaller than the proton mass. Agreement is adequate to permit the assumption that there is no correlation between the deviations of multiple scattering and ionization. The probability that the proton mass and the K-meson mass coincide by chance is lower than 0.5% with an error of 400 m_e . Data obtained by the above authors is compared in a table with that published in Refs. 1-5. Finally, the authors thank M. I. Podgoretskiy for his interest and advice. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 11 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR
(Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of
Sciences, Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: August 24, 1959

Card 3/3

KARIMOVA, R.N.

Changes in the acid-base equilibrium in patients with polyarthrititis
at the Archman Mineral Baths. Zdrav. Turk. 4 no.5:19-22 Sep '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry meditsinskoy khimii (zav. - N.N.Grigor'yants, nauchnyy
rukovoditel' - prof. I.N.Sergiyenko) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina.

(ACID-BASE EQUILIBRIUM)

(ARTHRITIS)

(ARCHMAN--MINERAL WATERS)

KARIMOVA, R.N.

Treatment of erythremia with radioactive phosphate. Med, zhur. Uzb.
no.9:65-66 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy terapii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. -
prof. Z.I.Umidova) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(ERYTHREMIA)

(RADIOTHERAPY)

KARIMOVA, R.N., assistant

Determination of the volume of aqueous media in the animal
organism. Zdrav.Turk. 2 no.6:32-35 N-D '58. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. F.F. Sprunov) Turkmen-
skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Stalina.
(BODY FLUIDS)

KARIMOVA, S., vrach-inspektor.

Organizing special shops in artels. Prom.koop.no.3:16-17 Mr '57.
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Rospromstrakhsovet.
(Disabled--Rehabilitation, etc.)

KARIMOVA, S.B.

Use of the scanning method in the study of the distribution of
I¹³¹-tagged rose Bengal in the organism. Trudy Inst. kraev.
eksper. med. no.4:142-147'62. (MIRA 16:6)
(IODINE ISOTOPES) (ROSE BENGAL) (RADIOMETRY)

KARIMOVA, S.B.

Study of the functional state of the liver with I^{131} -labelled rose bengal. Vest. khir. no.10:39-45 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta (dir. - Ye.I. Vorob'yev) Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya SSSR i Instituta krayevoy eksperimental'noy meditsiny (dir. - prof. G.M. Makhkamov) AMN SSSR.

BARKOVA, G.P.

Autocorrelation study of the distribution of benzene. Res.
together with iodine-131 in benzene and in the observation of
this. Study Inst. Khelev. obzor. med. no. 5. 198 1.5
183. (MIR 1986)

KARIMOVA, S.B.

Radiometric evaluation of the state of the liver in obstructions of the bile ducts; experimental and clinical research. Fed. rad. 8 no.6:19-27 Je '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Instituta krayevoy eksperimental'noy meditsiny AN Uzbekskoy SSR.

KARIMOVA, S. M.

"The Nematodes of Agricultural Crops on the Lower Left Shore of the Amu Darya." Cand Biol Sci, Central Asian State U, Tashkent, 1954. (Kl., No 3, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13) SO: Sum. 598, 29 Jul 55

KARIMOVA, Sof'ya Suleymenovna; KRINITSKIY, V., red.; SHERMAN, R., red.; NAGIBIN, P., tekhn. red.

[Establishing work norms and wages on the collective farms of Kazakhstan] Normirovanie i oplata truda v kolkhozakh Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1962. 117 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Kazakhstan--Collective farms--Income distribution)

BAIYUZEK, F.V., kand.med.nauk; SHANIN, Yu.N., kand.med.nauk;
BURMISTROV, M.I.; YERMILOV, N.I.; KARIMOVA, T.V.

Use of extracorporeal circulation in experimental open heart
surgery. Vest.khir. 87 no.11:24-30 N '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
i kafedry anesteziologii (nach. - prof. P.A. Kupriyanov) Voenno-
meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M. Kirova.
(PERFUSION PUMP (HEART))

SHANIN, Yu.N.: UVAROV, B.S.; MESHCHERYAKOV, N.A.; STASYUNAS, V.P.; KARIMOVA
T.Y.; KIVIK, A.A.; KROKHALEV, Yu.S.; LIVANOVA, T.B.; LOPATIN, V.A.;
LYUBICHEVA, Z.L.; SIPCHENKO, V.I.

Characteristics of the anesthesia and work of the anesthesiolo-
gist in surgery with artificial blood circulation. Grud.khir.
5, no.1:116-121 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry anesteziologii (nachal'nik - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. P.A.Kupriyanov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina
akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE) (BLOOD--CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)

BAI YUZEK, F.V.; BURMISTROV, M.I.; DZUTSOV, N.K.; YERMILOV, H.I.; KARIMOVA,
T.V.; SKORIK, V.I.; UVAROV, B.S.; SHANIH, Yu N.; SHAMARINA, T.N.

Artificial circulation in surgery of the heart and large vessels.
Grud.khir. no.4:33-39 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kliniki khirurgii usovershenstvovaniya vrachey No. 1 (nach. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.A.Kupriyanov) Vcyenno-
meditsinskoy akademii imeni S.M.Kirova. Adres avtorov: Leningrad,
K-9, pr. K.Marksa, d. 5/20 Khirurgicheskaya klinika dlya
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey No. 1.

(HEART--SURGERY)
(PERFUSION PUMP (HEART))

SKORIK, V.I.; BALLYUZEK, F.V.; DZUTSOV, N.K.; KARIMOVA, T.V.

Some characteristics of artificial blood circulation. Pat. fiziol.
i eksp. terap. no.2:39-45 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya iskusstvennogo krovoobra-
shcheniya pri klinike khirurgii usovershenstvovaniya vrachey No.1
(nachal'nik - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. P. A. Kupriyanov
[deceased]) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni
Kirova, Leningrad.

KARIMOVA, Ya. A.

KARIMOVA, Ya. A. "The Functions of the Liver in Patients with Hypertonic Disease." Published by the Acad Sci Uzbek SSR. Tashkent State Medical Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. Takhkent, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 19, 1956

KARIMOVA, Ya. A.

Antitoxic function of liver in hypertension. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR
no. 6:67-69 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Tashkentaskiy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno chlenom-
korrespondentom AN UzSSR N. I. Ismailovym.
(LIVER) (HYPERTENSION)

KARIMOVA, Ya.A.

~~Vitamin C level and prothrombin time in hypertension. Dokl. AN Uz.~~
SSR no.1:67-70 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Tashkentskiy gos. meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno chlenom-korr.
AN UzSSR N.I. Ismailovym.
(Hypertension) (Ascorbic acid)

ISMAILOV, N.I.; TURSUNKHODZHAYEVA, M.S.; KANZAFAROVA, D.A.; KARIMOVA,
Ya.A.

Some results of a study of the vitamin level in healthy
and diseased individuals in Uzbekistan. Izv.AN Uz.SSR.Ser.
med. no.5:63-69 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
(UZBEKISTAN--VITAMIN METABOLISM)

KARIMOVA, Z.Kh.

Leptospirosis in man induced by *Leptospira rattus*. Nauch. trudy
Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:445-447 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - dotsent Z.Kh. Karimova) Kazan-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KARIMOVA, Z.Kh.; RODIONOVA, Ye.I.

Propolis in the treatment of tuberculosis. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos.
med. inst. 14:449-450 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - dotsent Z.Kh.Karimova) i
kafedra tuberkuleza (zav. - prof. B.L.Mazer) Kazanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

KARIMOVA, Z.Kh.; SEVAST'YANOVA, K.I.; SAVINA, K.A.; VAYNER, L.M.

Bactericidal action of propolis extract on some pathogenic
micro-organisms. Report No.1. Kaz.med.zhur. 41 no.1:71-73
Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - dotsent Z.Kh. Karimova)
Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i laboratorii patofizio-
logii (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy rabotnik I.F. Kazakov) Kazan-
skogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo veterinarnogo instituta.
(PROPOLIS) (MICRO-ORGANISMS, PATHOGENIC)

BIKBOVA, S.K.; GONCHAROVA, M.I.; ROSSINSKAYA, (.B.; KOTYLEV, G.A., land.veterin.
nauch; KARIMOVA, Z.Kh., dotsent, nauchnyy konsul'tant

Studying leptospirosis in man and animals in Tataria during 1961.
Uch. zap. KVI 89:79-83 '62. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kazanskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Kotylev).

BIKBOVA, S.K.; GONCHAROVA, M.I.; KARIMOVA, Z.Kh.; ROSSOMAKHINA, N.F.

Murine rodents as carriers of *Leptospira rattus*. Nauch. trudy
Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:109-110 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - dotsent Z.Kh. Karimova) Kazan-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta i otdel osobo opasnykh infektsiy
(zav. - T.I.Chiranova) Respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologi-
cheskoy slantsii Tatarskoy ASSR.

KARIMOVA, Z.Kh.; KHABIROVA, G.Z.

Detection of the pathogenic properties of Leptospira in vitro.
Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:199-200 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - dotsent Z.Kh.Karimova) Kazan-
skog. meditsinskogo instituta.

DEVLETKIL'DEYEV, A.Z. dotsent; KARIMOVA, Z.Kh., dotsent

Clinical aspects of Kazan leptospirosis. Kaz. med. zhur.
no. 4:3-8 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(KAZAN--LEPTOSPIROSIS)

KARIMOVA, Z.Kh.

Effect of aqueous extract of propolis on pathogenic *Leptospira*
and *pallidum*. Antibiotiki 5 no.1:122-124 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(TREPONEMA PALLADIUM)

(LEPTOSPIRA)

(PROPOLIS)

KARIMOVA, Z.Kh.; ROSSOMAKHINA, N.F.

Dogs as a source of human leptospirosis. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid.
i immun. 32 no.5:76-80 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KAZAN--LEPTOSPIROSIS) (DOGS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

SARUKHANYAN, F.G. : KARIMYAN, R.S.

Osmophilic yeasts. Mikrobiol.sbor. no.3:69-76 '49. (MIRA 9:8)
(ARMENIA--YEAST)

KARIMYAN, R. S.

The distribution and survival of *Azotobacter* in the soils of Armenian S.S.R. A. V. Kirakosyan, R. S. Karimyan, and R. M. Akhinyan. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Armyan. S.S.R., Biol. i Sel'skokhoz. Nauki* 8, No. 7, 36-42 (1955) (in Russian). Armenian summary: 42-3. —No *Azotobacter* is found in mountain-meadow and chernozem soils, but when CaCO_3 is added the organisms introduced thrive. P fertilization helps the propagation of *Azotobacter* in sod-meadow soils. In the brown and chestnut brown soils with their high pH values *Azotobacter* thrives well. T. S. Ioffe.

AG

(7)

KARIMYAN, R.S.

Multiplication intensity of forage yeast on various culture media
[in Armenian with summary in Russian]. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'-
khoz.nauki 9 no.11:57-68 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Yeast)

KARLEYAN, R.S. Can Biol Sci -- (diss) "Biological Peculiarities
of Certain Nutrient Yeasts ", ^Y Arevan, 1957. 29 pp (^{And Sci} ~~As~~ Arm SSR.
^{Sector} ~~Department~~ of Microbiology). 120 copies (KL, 10-58, 119).

- 17 -

USSR/Antibiosis and Symbiosis - Antibiotics.

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 762

Author : Karimyan, R.S.

Inst : Academy of Sciences, Armenian SSR

Title : Changes in Morphological and Cultural Properties of Yeast-Like Molds (Feed Yeasts) Depending on the Medium

Orig Pub : Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. i s.-kh. n., 1957, 10, No 5, 9-19

Abstract : In growing *Torulopsis dattila* (armeniaca), *Torula utilis*, *Candida cornus mas* (armeniaca), *C. pelliculosa* and *C. tropicalis* on media of wine waste products, cotton stalks, straw, and cotton seed hulls, the shape of the cells shows no change by comparison with cells grown on malt wort. *Torulopsis neoformans* (armeniaca IV) when grown on the above media forms, together with normal

Card 1/2

KARIMYAN, R. S.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720010-2"

USSR / Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis.
Antibiotics. Antibiosis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24026

Author : Kirakosyan, A. V. · Karimyan, R. S.

Inst : Not given

Title : Intraspecific and Interspecific Interrelations of *Azotobacter*

Orig Pub : Mikrobiol. sb. AN ArmSSR, 1958, vyp 9, 3-22

Abstract : The intraspecific and interspecific interrelations were studied in 280 cultures of *azotobacter*, isolated from various types of soil of the Armenian SSR (190 cultures of *Azotobacter chroococcum*, 64 of *A. nigricans*, 21 of *A. agile* and 3 of *A. vinelandii*). Antagonistic interrelations were discovered not only between the various types of *azotobacter*

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis.
Antibiotics. Antibiosis.

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24026

KARIMYAN, R.G.

Armenian translation of the report of the Soviet Union. (MIRA 17:10)

AKHINYAN, R.M.; BLANKEN, L.S.; et al. 1964.

Effect of stimulants on the vitality of yeast. top. microfilm.
no.2:161-169 '64. (MIRA 14:3)

SARUKHANYAN, F.G.; KARIMYAN, R.S.; AKHINYAN, R.M.

Preservation of the activity of pure yeast cultures capable of fermenting high sugar concentrations. Vop. mikrobiol no. 2-171-182 '64.

Morphophysiological properties of some yeast species. Ibid.: 183-194 (MIRA 18:3)

SARUKHANYAN, F.G.; AKHINYAN, R.M.; KARIMYAN, R.S.

Selecting yeast capable of synthesizing group-B vitamins.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 17 no.6:23-28 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN ArmSSR.

KARIN, A. (g. Tallinn)

The Estonian Economic Council has taken a wrong stand. Izobr.i rats.

no.2:32-33 F '59.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Tallinn--Building materials)

KARIN, A.A.

Communism

Soviet power and the people's democracies of Europe--two political forms of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Uch. zap. Mosk. un. No. 153, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. KARIM, I. V.; Vol'skii, S.A.
2. USSR (600)
7. Broaching With Reduced Cutting Force, Machine Tools and Instruments No. 9, Sep 1950
9. Compilation of Information of the USSR Machine and Machine Tools Industry
Contained in Soviet Publications. ~~████████████████████~~

1. KARIN, M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Poland - Agriculture
7. Socialist transformation of agriculture in People's Poland, Sots. sel'khoz., 24, no. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

KARINA, T.L.

110-3-11/22

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K.A., Corresponding Member of the Ac.Sc. USSR,
Rokitskaya, M.S., Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and
Karina, T.L., Engineer.

TITLE: Polyurethane Electrical Insulating Compounds (Poliuret-
anovyye elektroizolyatsionnyye kompaundy)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Vol.29, no.3,
pp. 53 - 56 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: For the impregnation of radio components, compositions based on unsaturated polyesters and epoxy resins have been used successfully. At present, fairly extensive industrial use is made of high-molecular-weight compounds obtained from di-isocyanates. Di-isocyanates are very reactive, and by reacting them with polyfunctional hydroxy compounds, polyurethanes are formed. These substances do not melt, do not dissolve in organic solvents and the reaction takes place without formation of subsidiary products; hence they have been used for casting insulation. The authors have synthesised and studied the mechanical and electrical properties of polyurethane polymers obtained by the co-polymerisation of di-isocyanates and castor oil in monomers such as styrol, di-chlor styrol, acrylonitrile, methyl methacrylate, di-allylphthalate. The di-isocyanates used

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Polyurethane Electrical Insulating Compounds

110-3-11/22

were toluilene- and 1,6-hexa ethylene di-isocyanate. These compounds are prepared as liquid which, after vacuum treatment, can be used to impregnate an object. A necessary condition for the production of sound insulation is the absence of any trace of moisture because it reacts vigorously with di-isocyanates.

The electrical properties were determined on standard specimens of 0.9 mm. The polymers have a resistivity of 10^{11} cm, power factor at 20°C of 2.5 - 4% and a break-down strength of 27 - 40 kv/cm. Changes in the molar ratio of hexamethylene di-isocyanate to castor oil and in the quantity of styrol has no great influence on the electrical properties of the polymers. A disadvantage of these compounds is the considerable increase in dielectric loss with increase of temperature, which will be seen from a graph in Fig.1. Compounds based on toluilene di-isocyanate, castor oil and styrol have a higher resistivity but also a higher power-factor.

The dielectric properties of compounds based on di-isocyanate, castor oil and various polymers are given in Table 1. The replacement of styrol by other monomers gives no special advantage. Compounds based on acrylonitril and dichlorostyrol have better electrical properties than those based on

Polyurethane Electrical Insulating Compounds

110-3-11/22

methacrylate, but cannot be used because dichloromethyl is not available; also, polyurethane compounds based on acrylonitrile develop cracks.

The dielectric properties of polyurethane polymers based on polyesters A and B, di-isocyanates and styrol are given in Table 2. They have good electrical properties, not much affected by temperature.

Polyurethane compounds have been developed and one called K30 and K31. K30 is a co-polymerisation product of 1,6-hexamethylene di-isocyanate, castor oil and styrol. K31 is a co-polymer of toluilene di-isocyanate, castor oil and styrol. The electrical and mechanical properties of the compound are displayed in Table 3. The dielectric loss/temperature curves for the compounds are in Fig.1; these curves are typical of polymer substances. Heating these compounds to a temperature of 120 °C has little influence on the shape of the curve or the absolute value of the dielectric loss. The loss is reduced only at high temperatures and after heating for 25 days (see Fig. 2 and 3). The compounds are suitable for impregnation; at room temperature they harden in 2 - 4 hrs, and at a temperature of 60 - 80 °C they harden in 0.5 hours. They

G. 165/4

Polyurethane Electrical Insulating Compounds

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harden as yellowish opaque substances with very good adhesion to metals and high resistance to moisture. Their main disadvantages are the variation in electrical properties with temperature, the short storage life in the liquid condition, and the toxicity of di-isocyanates. There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 4 references, 3 of which are English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Electro-technical Institute
(Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 4/4 1. Insulation=Physical properties

KARINA, T.L.; ANDRIANOV, K.A.; SOKOLOV, N.N.

Polyurethan lacquers for the production of lacquer glass fibers.
Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:1-5 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Glass fibers) (Urethans)
(Lacquers and lacquering)

KARINBAYEV, S. R.

"Medical Aid to the Rural Population of Kazakhstan," paper presented at the Joint Scientific Session held at AMS USSR and Min. of Pub. Health SSR on Problems of Regional Pathology, 20-25 Sept 54, Tashkent, page 95.

Attachment to B-98525, 30 Jul 56

In U. of Cal. Library

L 6534-66

ACC NR: AP5026189

SOURCE CODE: UR/0259/65/000/008/0013/0013

AUTHOR: Karin'sh, Z. (Construction engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Unit for the afforestation of dried peat bogs

SOURCE: Nauka i tekhnika, no. 8, 1965, 13

TOPIC TAGS: forestry, agricultural machinery

ABSTRACT: Members of the staff of the Latvian Scientific Research Institute of Forestry Problems (Latviyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesokhozyaystvennykh problem) together with the TsPKB of "Soyuzgiproleskhoz" have successfully mechanized the process of afforesting peat bogs, which involves the digging of conical holes 15 - 20 cm deep, filling them with sand, and spreading pine seeds on the sand surface. All these operations are carried out with an experimental "KA-27" unit mounted on a caterpillar tractor; thus far, a "TDT-40 M" skidding tractor has been used. A brief description of the operation is given. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: GO / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

F. G. KARINSKAYA

18(54.3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2094

Alma-Ata, Kazakh SSR, Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya

Sredy, t. 1 (Transactions of the Institute of Metallurgy and Ore Dressing, Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, Vol. 1, Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kazakhskoy SSR, 1959. 159 p. 1,225 copies printed.

Ed.: Yu. M. Kurnetsov; Tech. Ed.: Z. P. Norokina; Editorial Board: V. D. Ponomarev (Resp. Ed.), B. N. Lebedev, A. M. Orizovovich, L. P. Ni, R. A. Isokova, I. R. Polyvanyuy (Resp. Secretary), and Ye. I. Ponomareva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists and metallurgical engineers.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles dealing with various aspects of process metallurgy; principal categories and with related matters such as: determination of ore concentrates, properties of alloys, etc. Topics discussed include precipitation of copper, for alloying of arsenic, from speiss, recovery of rare metals from smelting dust, electrolytic precipitation of lead and zinc, and drying of lead-zinc concentrates. Three articles are concerned with the metal, rhodium. The articles are accompanied by Soviet and non-Soviet references.

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Transactions of the Institute (Cont.)	SOV/2094
Savorya, O. A., and F. G. Karinskaya. Determination of Rhodium in Molybdenites and Ore Tailings	142
Savorya, O. A., and S. V. Fedorova. Analysis of Electrolytic Rhodium and Pressing It From Volatile Impurities	152
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Card 5/5

KARINSKAYA, F. I.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Machining

Card : 1/1

Authors : Livshits, B. I.; Bruk, S. I.; Karinskaya, F. I.

Title : Increased precision in cam machining

Periodical : Stan. i instr, 3, 9 - 14, Mar 1954

Abstract : The precision of cams made on profiling machines with automatic control is discussed and a detailed analysis of the errors which are intrinsic to such manufacturing is given together with some suggestions as to how cam precision can be improved. Diagrams and formulas.

Institution :

Submitted :

MARKVARDT, G.G., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk; KARINSKAYA, L.P., red.;
NIKOL'SKAYA, K.G., tekhn. red.

[Design and operation of contact network suspension systems]
Usloviia raboty i raschet kontaktnoi podveski; uchebnoe po-
sobie po distsipline "Kontaktnaia set'" dlia studentov IV
kursa spetsial'nosti "Elektrifikatsiia zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta." Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi in-t inzhenerov zhel-
dor. transporta, 1962. 85 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Electric railroads--Wires and wiring)

LASKIN, E.D., inzh.; KARINSKAYA, L.P., red.; NIKOL'SKAYA, K.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Multiple-grid electron tubes; manual on a course in
"Electronic and vacuum devices" for students of the fourth
year in "Automatic control, remote control, and communica-
tions in railroad transportation"] Mnogosetochnye elektron-
nye lampy; uchebnoe posobie po distsipline "Elektronnye i
ionnye pribory" dlia studentov IV kursa spetsial'nosti
"Avtomatika, telemekhanika i sviaz' na zheleznodorozhnom
transporte." Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi in-t inzhenerov zhel-
dor. transporta, 1962. 31 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Railroads--Electronic equipment) (Electron tubes)

GLEBOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KARINSKAYA, L.P., red.;
KUROVA, A.V., red.; KLEYMAN, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Regulation of electrical machines and the traction characteristics of a diesel locomotive] Regulirovanie elektromashin i tiagovye kharakteristiki teplovoza; uchebnoe posobie po distsipline "Elektromashiny i elektrooborudovanie teplovozov" dlia studentov V i VI kursov spetsial'nosti "Teplovozy i teplovozhoe khoziaistvo." Moskva, Vses. zaachnyi in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor. transporta, 1963. 33 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Diesel locomotives) (Electric railway motors)